3

Invest

3.1 Invest in your future

GOALS Talk about the future (1) Talk about learning, thinking and knowledge

Grammar talking about the future (1)

- 1a Work in small groups. How do you think the world of work will change in the next 10–20 years? Think of at least three ways.
- **b** Look at the introduction to a podcast discussion. Do you agree with what it says?



- 2a Can you guess what the future jobs pictured in exercise 1b might involve? Discuss with a partner.
 - **b** 3.1)) Listen to the podcast and check your ideas.
- C Would you be interested in doing any of these jobs? Why/Why not?

3.2) Listen to the last section of the podcast in exercise 2a again and complete the extracts with the correct future form of the verbs in brackets.

1		to be a train driver. After hearing(be) an auto
	transport analyst!	(50) an aato
2	younger generations (be) muc more proficient.	
3	Ι	(take) a course in app design
4	It	(start) next week
5	Ι	(certainly work) in design
6	Nostalgists	(be) interior
7	A Well, let me know if you do decide to become a nostalgist!	
	B I	(do).

4 Match completed extracts 1–7 in exercise 3 to explanations a–g in the Grammar focus box.

GRAMMAR FOCUS future forms (*will, going to*), present simple and present continuous

There are several ways to talk about the future.

- 1 will and going to
 - We use will
 - a when we want to make a prediction based on what we know now.
 - b when we make a spontaneous decision.
 - c when we agree, promise, plan or refuse to do something, as well as when we make requests.
 - We use going to
 - d when we talk about plans or intentions we already have.
 - e when there is some **evidence in the present** to support the prediction. ____
- 2 Present forms to talk about the future
 - We use the present simple
 - f to talk about a scheduled or timetabled event.
 - We use the present continuous
 - g to talk about arrangements and fixed plans, especially when we give the time, date or place. ____
- → Grammar Reference page 140

- **5a** Choose the correct option to complete each sentence. Sometimes both are possible.
 - 1 I'm *starting / going to start* a new online course in a few weeks.
 - 2 I'm *going to study / studying* web design, but I'm not sure where yet.
 - 3 However much things change, we are always going to need / will always need teachers.
 - 4 Jobs of the future *will need / are needing* technological skills.
 - 5 The course is going to start / starts next week.
 - 6 I hope I've passed my course. I *get / am getting* my results tomorrow morning.
 - 7 Apparently a successful app designer can earn thousands a day! I think I'll change / change my career.
 - 8 I think my job will change / is changing in the future.
- **b** Discuss the reason for your choices in exercise **5a** with a partner. If both forms are possible, explain any difference in meaning.
- 6a 3.3) Listen to Bella talking about her career plans. Write down any phrases you hear which use future forms.
 - **b** 3.3)) Compare your notes with a partner. Listen again if necessary. Explain *why* she used each form.

PRONUNCIATION pronouncing the letter 'I'

7a 3.4) Listen to the following two words being pronounced. Do you notice a difference in the way the letter 'l' is pronounced in each word?

light will

b Work with a partner. Read the words aloud and divide them into two groups, depending on the sound of the letter 'l'.

caller final help life lost slow spell told we'll

- c 3.5) Listen and check your answers. Then listen again and repeat.
- 8 Work with a partner. How would you contract these sentences in spoken English? Practise saying them using the second pronunciation of the letter 'l'.
 - 1 I will help you.
 - 2 What will happen next?
 - 3 You will be great at the job.
 - 4 She will start her course soon.
 - 5 Where will you go?
 - 6 We will work harder.

- 9 Discuss with a partner. What do you think will happen to the following traditional jobs? Which ones will changes the most? How do you think they will change?
 - · construction worker
- lawyer

teacher

farmer

Vocabulary talking about learning, thinking and knowledge

10a Which, if any, of the opinions 1–3 do you agree with? Discuss with your partner.

drop out know your stuff pick up

'Plenty of successful business people 'leave university before they qualify. It's probably more important to get practical work experience anyway. You can 'learn' a lot of stuff on the job. So long as you 'have good practical skills and knowledge, employers won't care if you have a piece of paper to prove it.'

get on lose touch make the most of think ahead

'Flexibility is very important. You need to ¹make plans about what experience or qualifications you may need in the future, and ²get as much benefit as possible from any opportunities you get to learn something new. It's very easy ³not to stay in contact with changes in your area of work, but if you want to ⁴be successful, you can't let that happen.'

do your best give up stick at it

- 'Getting a range of experience is all very well, but employers also need to see that you can 'carry on with something, even when it's difficult. So if you're not enjoying a job, 'try as hard as you can to find something you do like about it; don't 'stop until you're really sure it isn't for you.'
- b Replace the underlined phrases in exercise 10a with the less formal idioms from the boxes with a similar meaning, making any necessary changes.
- 11 Choose three idioms in exercise 10a and tell your partner about a time when you did these things. What did you learn from the experience that will help you in your future life?
- 12 TASK In what ways are you investing in your future? Turn to page 127 and complete the sentences.
- **VOX POPS VIDEO 3**